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WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1863.

There has never been in our country

an election involving such extraordinary

and momentous issues as that which is now pending

in this State. It has never been thought

possible, that, in the midst of a great war in-

volving the nation's existence, a party could

stand up and demand the right to be heard

upon the monstrous platform of forcing our

government into a shameful and ruinous

peace with the enemy by withholding the

means of prosecuting the war. The last man

and the last dollar are at the disposal of the

rebel government for the support of the rebel-

lion, and who, in this connection, would deny

would deny to the Federal government, or any

other man or another dollar to resist an in-

fracted and vindictive enemy and put down

the rebellion, is himself a rebel in soul and

well deserving of the fate of a rebel in ac-

tion. He will bring disgrace upon the country,

and himself a disgrace to his name. History

records no treason more accursed than his. He

may object to the word traitor, but the thing

is worse than the word, and he is the thing.

He deserves nothing better than to be vomit-

ed from the mouth of the land.

We have lately, upon two or three occa-

sions, visited the army of Gen. Rosecrans.

Repeatedly the gallant men who are win-

ning such glory for their country, and who

are so brave in the face of the approaching

election in Kentucky. They evidently felt

that they were in a deep and intense interest

upon the subject. They found it difficult, nay, next to im-

possible, to conceive that there was a formidable

party here in favor of refusing, upon any pro-

ject whatever, to furnish the necessary means

of carrying on the war. They were so im-

pressed by the noble and patriotic feelings

of the great and illustrious citizens of

the State, that they were almost ready to

rejoice at having taken its flight when it

did.

We have no apprehension that our State

Government, let it be thrown into what hands

it may, can take Kentucky out of the Union,

but it can certainly, in disloyal hands, bring

upon her a long and cruel war, and a terrible

calamity. It can probably make her the most

wretched State upon the continent. It can

close and desolate her as with a curse from

hell. It can make her the wild theatre of

strife and blood and desolation. For her sake,

and for the sake of the nation, let us hope

that the guilty betrayers of Kentucky will

at large, we appeal to her people to keep her

from being driven by any gales of passion in-

to the horrid vortex that is before her. It is

her destiny to remain a portion of the Union,

to continue under the Federal Government,

to be a State of the United States, and her

people will be faithful to the spirit of her opor-

tunities that may be encountered. This is the

truth as it is written in God's Spirit. The

great question for Kentucky to decide is

fairly and squarely presented to her. We

conjure her to be true to her dead fathers, true

to her living sons, true to her posterity.

THE REBEL PLOT—THE PART THE SECESSION

PLAT—WE gave in the Journal of Saturday

last, an account of a plot to get Kentucky

out of the Union by a small party of dis-

guised as rebel guerrillas had lately returned

from an expedition into Tennessee, a detailed

statement of the rebel plot to get possession

of Kentucky, and of the part the secession

party of the State is playing in the plot. The

authorities to give the plot to the effect of

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THE CHURCH—The Democrat thinks it

very "good" in us to appeal to the Germans to

very in opposition to the no-more-men and no-

more-money ticket in this State. The Demo-

crats and its party have good reason to dread,

as they evidently do, the German vote. Ev-

ertheless, it is a fact that a large portion of our

citizens are Germans by birth, many of them

naturalized and some not, and that they have

fought for the glorious old Union with un-

surpassed bravery and devotion. And the pro-

position of the Wickliffe and Harney party

now is, that our gallant fellows in the field,

Germans and all shall be deserted, abandoned,

turned from, left, after their trials and sac-

rifices and sufferings, to carry on the war,

and either succeed or fail, without the aid of

another man or another dollar, or even a

word of encouragement or approbation. Our

German citizens are not the men thus to be

tried by their gallant countrymen who are in

arms for the restoration of our country to what

it was when they sought its shores. Never

since the establishment of our republic has

there been a time when the German pa-

triot and our native-born patriots were in

such close and sacred fellowship as they are

now.

The Germans among us understand per-

fectly well, that, if the Wickliffe and Harney

movement prevail in Kentucky, the State, un-

less sustained by federal power, will be annex-

ed to the Southern Confederacy. We don't

believe they have any wish to be in that Con-

federacy. They certainly can't be willing to

belong to a Confederacy, where all foreign

persons, naturalized and otherwise, are

forced into the war against the Union

without any formality of enrollment or draft,

where gold is at a thousand per cent. premium

over all the paper circulated as money, where

the necessities of life are a hundred fold

dearer than in any other part of the world, and

where the Government seeks as taxes a tenth

part of the earnings of men in all the occu-

pations of life. To suppose that the Germans

would by their own act or vote go into such a

Confederacy or cause themselves to be forced

into it would be to suppose them insane.

Here and there a German may support the no-

more-men-and-no-more-money ticket, but any

one that does it is a traitor to his fellow Ger-

mans, and to the cause of humanity, and to

the great interests of humanity.

The Germans wish to see the rebellion put

down, and they will vote, to the extent of

their means contribute, to put it down.

They will know the better and fiercer feel-

ings that exist against them in the rebel Con-

federacy, to the land of his adoption, to organ-

ize and proclaim, that, if ever they succeed in

establishing their independence, no foreign-

born citizens and especially no Germans shall

be permitted to hold office or even to enjoy

the rights of the elective franchise among

them. It is not more than four or five weeks

since one of the ablest and most influential

men in the State, a German by birth, and

the most intemperate, vehemently urging

that the law for the immediate exurga-

tion of all negroes captured in battle

should be extended to the Germans, who,

the organ said, were meaner and filthier

and lower in the scale of creation than

the negroes. He said, he had seen whether

the Germans can be wheedled and cajoled into

voting to stop the supply of men and money

to prosecute the war inaugurated and brought

on for the annihilation of the American Re-

public by such scoundrel-mongers and calu-

mniators of the German race. If it is im-

possible in us to express false conviction

that the Germans will vote for the Union

ticket, what is it in the Democrat to say that

they will vote for the rebel ticket? Who of them

will do this infamous thing!

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improving the quality of my work.

When, therefore, the Democrat says that no

secession party exists in Kentucky, it says

what is unfounded and what every man in

the State knows to be unfounded.

The Editor of the Democrat said some

time ago in the war power of the President:

One of the plain incidents of this power

is to arrest by the military, and to hold, any

one in his judgment siding the enemy.

hold any person in his judgment siding the

enemy. Oh ye rebel sympathizers, what a

terrible to this passage, says or intimates that

he could vindicate his consistency if he pleased.

Well, if he can vindicate the consistency of

his present position with that passage, he

holds no opinions now not perfectly consistent

with the doctrine of the President has a right

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